L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999434114 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99434114 PubMed ID: 10502726

TITLE: Up-regulation of ephrin-Al during melanoma progression.

AUTHOR: Easty D J; Hill S P; Hsu M Y; Fallowfield M E; Florenes V

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SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1999 Oct 22) 84

(5) 494-501.

Journal code: 0042124. ISSN: 0020-7136.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199910

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Ephrin-Al, formerly called B61, is a new melanoma growth factor; it is angiogenic and chemoattractant for endothelial cells. EPH-A2, or ECK (a receptor for ephrin-A1), is ectopically expressed in most melanoma cell lines; the pathology where this expression is first manifested and the possible role of the receptor in tumor progression are unknown. To determine these, we studied the expression of this ligand and receptor in biopsies of benign and malignant melanocytic lesions. EPH-A2 was not detected in normal melanocytes, benign compound nevi or advanced melanomas, though it was found in 2 of 9 biopsies of malignant melanoma

situ. Ephrin-Al was present in occasional early lesions and in advanced primary melanomas (43%) and **metastatic** melanomas (67%).

Expression of ephrin-Al was induced in melanoma cells by pro-inflammatory cytokines. Our findings are consistent with 2 possible roles for

in melanoma development: it may promote melanocytic cell growth or survival and induce vascularization in advanced melanomas. Both effects may be potentiated by inflammatory responses. Our data are consistent

with earlier observations that an inflammatory infiltrate is associated with poor prognosis in thin primary melanomas.

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MEDLINE L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000013158 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20013158 PubMed ID: 10544301

TITLE: Overexpression of the EphA2 tyrosine kinase in

prostate cancer.

AUTHOR: Walker-Daniels J; Coffman K; Azimi M; Rhim J S; Bostwick D

G; Snyder P; Kerns B J; Waters D J; Kinch M S

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Purdue University,

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SOURCE: PROSTATE, (1999 Dec 1) 41 (4) 275-80. Journal code: 8101368. ISSN: 0270-4137.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

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BACKGROUND: Molecules that are highly expressed by human prostate cancers may serve as therapeutically relevant targets or tumor markers. Tyrosine kinases are frequently overexpressed in metastatic tumor cells and this prompted us to screen for tyrosine kinases that are overexpressed

in prostate cancer cells. METHODS: Expression levels of the EphA2 receptor tyrosine kinase were determined by Western blot analysis in canine and human prostate cancer cell lines and in immortalized and transformed variants of 267B1 prostatic epithelial cells. EphA2 levels in benign human prostate and prostate cancers were also determined in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues using immunohistochemical staining. RESULTS: Metastatic prostate cancer cells overexpressed EphA2 by 10-100 fold as compared with non-invasive prostatic epithelial cells. EphA2 immunoreactivity in vivo was also significantly greater in human prostate cancers as compared with benign prostate epithelium. CONCLUSIONS: The EphA2 receptor tyrosine kinase is differentially expressed in human and canine prostate cancer cell lines and overexpressed in human prostate cancers as compared with benign prostate tissues. Metastasis-derived canine prostate carcinoma cell lines overexpress EphA2 and may provide pre-clinical models to further evaluate the role of EphA2 in prostate carcinogenesis. Further investigations are needed to determine the utility of EphA2 as a tumor marker and a novel target in human prostate cancer.

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